

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE CANADIAN CAMPING ASSOCIATION

CANADIAN CAMPING

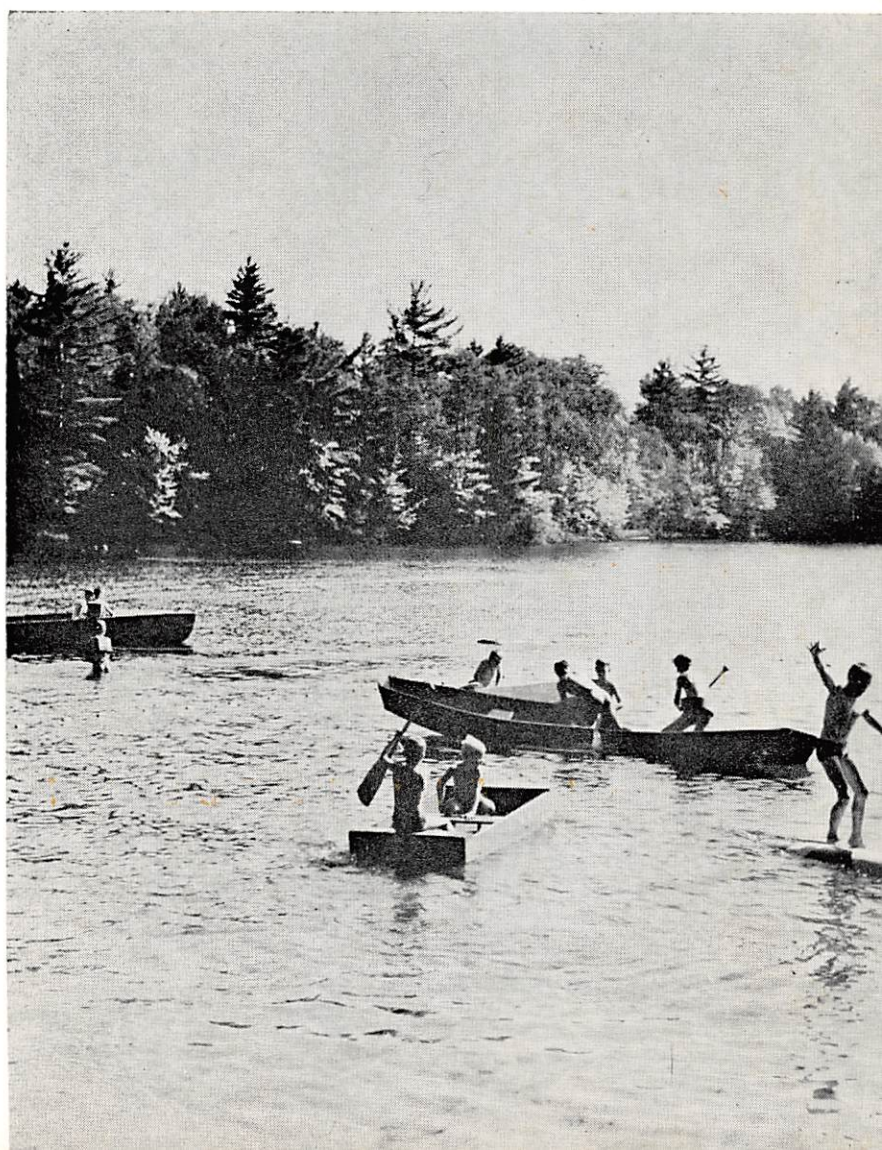
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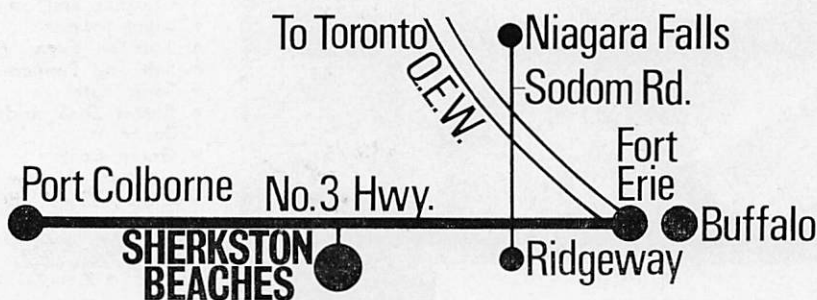
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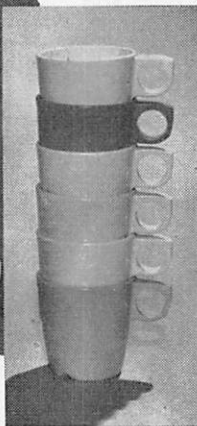
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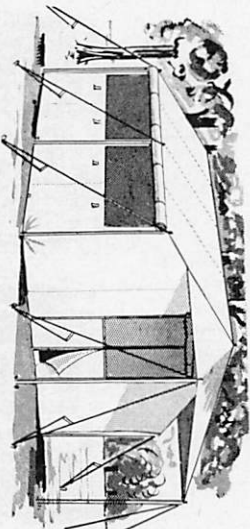
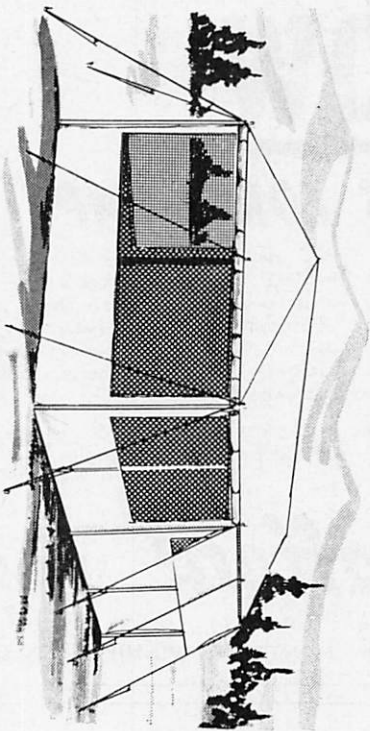
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CANADIAN CAMPING

VOL. 19

JUNE, 1967

No. 4

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TWO POINTS

A Doctor's

The precocity of today's adolescents in sexual relationships need not surprise us. A lowering of the age of puberty is a natural consequence of improved health and modern nutrition. Nevertheless, there is a delay of several years between the time when young people are physically ready for sexual experience and their becoming either emotionally mature or economically independent.

Sex is newsworthy and the teenager represents an important market. Reluctant educators have allowed the popular press, the advertisers, radio and television to usurp their function. Sex is exploited to build a mythology for teenage consumers.

It is all too easy for urban youngsters to conform to the mythology. Michael Schofield's studies of young people suggest that it is the sexually experienced boys and girls who have the least respect for adult standards and the most enthusiasm for teenage conformity. The problem is that boys and girls may engage in intercourse not because they want to but because conformity to the group standards demands it.

A Twofold Objective

Sex education has a twofold objective: to teach accurately the biological, physiological and psychological aspects of sex, and to dispel misconceptions. It should give the child an understanding perspective.

Much depends on the teacher. A teacher who clings to an outmoded set of beliefs, who is unable to project beyond his own experience and attitude as an adolescent, has no right to be instructing the young in this subject. Alternative philosophies should, of course, be honestly presented, and the adolescents given a choice. But it is

by Dr. R. A. H. Kinch, F.R.C.S.(C),
F.R.C.O.G.

*Professor and Chairman of the
Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology,
University of Western Ontario*

the prerogative of the experienced teacher to influence this choice, even while admitting there are no absolute rules.

It is clumsy and immoral, and quite ineffective, to use a frightening "truth and consequence" method, accompanied by films showing the terrors of venereal disease and the tragedy of premarital pregnancy. Every intelligent adolescent knows that pregnancy can be prevented and venereal disease easily cured, in most cases.

It is often said that sex education should take place in the home, but there is considerable evidence that few young people receive, or even seek much help from parents. To quote Michael Schofield again: "Those who feel it is up to the parents to give sex education should realize that if parents have not instructed the child by the age of 12 or 13 years, it is unlikely that they will ever do it." A group of secondary school students in London insisted that sex education should be given as early as Grade 9 or 10; many said Grade 7 or 8. The teacher should be a physician, since physical and health education teachers appear to be as uncomfortable with the subject as the parents are.

Typical Questions

The content of the sex education lectures that supplement the health education course in London secondary schools is based on typical questions actually asked by girls between 15 and 16 years. The questions demand answers at a fairly technical level, because young people tend to have a fairly sophisticated, though mainly inaccurate

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OF VIEW

A Camp Director's

by Eanswythe Flynn,
Director, Camp Brigadoon

The world has changed, and with it parents and their children. In this era of The New Immorality, today's parents have become as immature as their children are mature, the latter at an unbelievably early age. The central focus is Sex . . . through advertising, movies, radio, TV and paperbacks, in the school, on the streets and in general conversation. Open-ness is a healthy trend in itself, of course, but unfortunately the press, the public generally and today's teenagers themselves have turned sex into an over-emphasized preoccupation instead of honouring it with its rightful place and time in life.

There always was and always will be a normal early curiosity on the part of intelligent children about sex and family life, just as there is about gardening, building, cooking, sewing or anything else that goes on in the home. Many of us can honestly think back far enough to such an early interest, though the answers to queries in some families tangled with doctors bags, cabbage gardens, storks, raspberry bushes, petunia patches and other such nonsense. More than ever before, education on sex is necessary somewhere along the line, and it is our opinion that it should be given by instructors who have the sympathy and understanding to create an honest and healthy attitude towards the subject. Ideally and indisputably, the place for such instruction is in the home, but parents are not prepared with today's answers to today's questions put by today's teenagers. Sad to say, home instruction will not be possible until professional courses are set for parents in the study of parenthood, and it is our hope that educators will take a serious look at such courses for the near future. At present, while some teaching is taking place at school, most

sex knowledge is garnered, even yet, by youngsters through the old fashioned hit-and-miss, trial-by-sad-error method, despite the so-called sophistication of the younger generation.

But now the suggestion has been made that Sex Education should become part of the summer camp programme. In a two week period? One month? Two months? If the reference is to Sex Education, how could this be given to campers in such a short time? It means dealing with the physical, mental and moral aspects, femininity, masculinity, intercourse, pregnancy and abortion. Most certainly a camp programme cannot cope with this kind of teaching in depth. However, in girls' camps, at least, the subject of sex is sure to surface in discussion groups, cabin group talk, camper-counsellor talks. Boy-girl dating, petting and necking will make the query-ing period; and in this generation of teenagers, the question of actual intercourse is quite likely to come in for discussion.

Ours can be an ideal climate in which the problems and doubts of campers can be given an airing with simplicity and truth, **BUT ONLY IF, AS AND WHEN CAMPERS THEMSELVES BRING THEM UP.** There is most certainly no need, nor is there time, to deliberately create a "now we are going to learn about sex" class during camp, but we must be prepared with answers when the occasion arises.

Don't forget we are talking of campers of all ages. With small campers, questions are simple and demand only a simple answer. They come infrequently or perhaps not at all. Usually discussion goes no further. But . . . when we work with campers of approximately (underlined) eleven, twelve and into the teens, the topic

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ate, knowledge of sex in all its phases. The physician presenting the material is soon conscious of an intense interest concerning sex techniques, intercourse during pregnancy, during period, and the intricacies of orgasm. This aspect must be dealt with frankly, in a matter-of-fact way, and briefly.

The physical and health education teacher has already dealt with female anatomy, ovulation, fertilization, menstruation, and so on. But the lectures are an opportunity for the physician to teach male anatomy to the female, and vice versa. The difference between male and female sexual response, and the apparently greater ease of control on the part of girls are also discussed.

Once the medical side of the subject has been covered, the stage is set for the questions about boy-girl relationships. All those *cris de cœur* that are difficult to answer simply. "What if a boy insists you don't love him unless you prove your love through intercourse?" "If your boy friend has only one thing on his mind . . ." "What if he gets mad when you try to divert his attention?" A fine line has to be drawn between permissiveness and prohibition, and the answers must be simple.

We point out that intercourse for a teenage boy is most often a conquest, an adventure, or an attempt to prove his masculinity. For the girl it is much more and usually changes her whole attitude to the boy. She tends to be romantic and to believe she is "in love". The teenage "mythology" becomes a trap when it demands that the boy prove his masculinity and, in the girl, creates the fear that she will lose the boy if she does not participate.

With Facts

We try to replace the mythology with facts; try to ensure that the girls understand that a casual attitude is normal for the male and, on the other hand, that the boys know a girl is likely to take intercourse extremely

seriously, even if she does not become pregnant.

I would like to stress the importance of appealing to that most neglected and least publicized attribute of the teenagers—their fierce, inherent idealism. We emphasize the disturbing fact that premarital sexual intercourse is nearly always associated with feelings of guilt. And that in a mature relationship the man gives because he wants to please the woman more than himself, and that the woman gives in order to give the man pleasure; so that there is no guilt. We point out that it is not essential for the sex drive to find its outlet in a purely sexual satisfaction. Some of the greatest achievements of artists and scientists may represent sublimations of the sex drive. From the practical point of view we draw attention to the immense problems and emotional turmoil that a premarital pregnancy can lead to.

The problems of "going steady" are discussed frankly. Though frustrating and sterile, these relationships offer the girls some of the security they seek. When the thrill of getting to know each other is over, both may feel trapped; but to break away means hurting each other and risking censure by their peers. There are exceptions, of course, but statistics suggest that the teenage marriages that follow "going steady" end in divorce twice as often as the marriages of couples who are over 20 years at the time of marriage.

In discussions with the London Board of Education it was decided that information about contraception should not be included in our lectures. However, the questions on this subject are important and, with the understanding approval of the Board, we explain the principles during the question period. We also discuss the course of action a girl should take if she becomes pregnant, giving all the appropriate warnings about the dangers of abortion.

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can become remarkably deep. Even at that, we must keep in mind that the naive and the precocious can be in the same group. With few exceptions, however, most young minds are not ready to absorb complete information about sex life, nor do they ask for it. The older teen-ers (thirteen or fourteen up, say) want to know, most of all, the extent of their permission with boys. They are afraid that if they are Going Steady and do not submit to intercourse, they will be on the shelf as far as any other dating goes. Some are afraid that if they do submit, their sin will live to haunt them for the rest of their days. They are afraid to say No and equally afraid to say Yes. They are afraid to ask how to handle date situations in case they get the laugh. It's fear, fear, fear, all the way, and they are not old enough to have the courage to take a stand.

Haven't we, as directors, staff members and counsellors, a glorious opportunity to show true leadership in giving this new generation a fresh outlook, status and a respect for themselves that is completely lacking in so many today? While we have no intention of placing ourselves on a prissy pedestal, our only hope is to prevent some of the grave tragedies, teen-age divorces and twelve- and thirteen-year-old pregnancies which occur only too frequently, A.D. 1967.

First . . . this business of Conforming. Why is it necessary? How can anyone hope to be an Individual when the whole present intent is to Conform? Let's get that out of the way . . . explain to our campers that there is no reason in the world for them to run with the hounds . . . if Going Steady has reached the point of boredom when intercourse becomes merely a balm, then a worthwhile relationship no longer exists and should be broken off . . . that there is such a thing as self-respect and that no one need be

forced to submit only to become a party to many conquests on the part of the boy.

Directors and counsellors can present to campers a more mature aspect of sex, and surprisingly they will understand. We can stress that the sex act is a two-way, give-and-take experience for pleasure and love, not to be accepted as casually as a chance meeting but worth the waiting. More important than this, we have an opportunity to tell campers that in these formative years, the sex drive can be diverted to other worthwhile channels, and that they have a right to make this decision to achieve in many fields physically, academically, creatively, artistically, in a perfectly normal way, without ridicule.

To be heavily underlined are the dangers, the emotional upheavals of promiscuous sex experiences, the full range of the far-reaching effects of venereal disease on themselves and the yet-unborn, and the alarming ease with which disease is contracted. There is a great need to point out that pregnancy despite the pill is quite possible; that pregnancy at this time of life not only hampers the teenager and upheaves family trust, but that life is precious and that an unwanted child . . . a person . . . is involved, thrown to the world with the heaviest strike against it.

Some teenagers are going to say that venereal disease is easily cured and that the easy answer to unwanted pregnancy is abortion. These two myths we must be prepared to squelch. Venereal disease might be more readily cured than during World War II days perhaps, but it is still a danger and hardly a desirable disability to attract. Abortion? Perhaps it can be through our medical staff members that campers can be told how deadly an abortion can be, how damaging to the body and

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In my practice, when I am confronted with the accident of pregnancy, I am continually impressed by the maturity of the teenage patient, compared with the extremely immature attitude displayed by her scandalized parents.

Sex education is now widely accepted in the schools. Physicians who are interested and, more importantly, comfortable in this approach should teach these subjects, with which neither the parents nor the teachers are able to cope. The ideal sex education course would be integrated into the general health education course, and again

ideally, taught in small discussion groups. Physical education teachers, and parents as well, also need instruction by the physician.

Frank discussion of all the moral aspects of sex is an essential part of the teaching. They must not be turned away with "Well, it was never like this when I was a boy". If we comprehend and accept the changes brought about by jet flight and widespread urbanization in the modern world, we must also accept the changes in the personalities of the young people who are growing up in this totally changed and speeded-up environment.

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to the healthy children they will want to have in years to come.

Certainly all this is Old Hat. But we are dealing with a new generation (let's face it if we haven't already done so), and we owe it a responsibility. We need the intelligence and the courage to tell . . . and we repeat, TELL . . . these youngsters a few facts of life other than those they are being fed from various sources at this time. We have no wish to be confronted with the accident of pregnancy; neither does any one of our campers, really. This is a danger they face, and it's high time they realized some of the truths.

It's up to directors to set aside time in pre-camp training to discuss this whole aspect with staff, and prepare them for the part they can play in guiding their charges towards confident living and a courageous respect for themselves and others. Campers want to talk, they want intelligent discussion, they need our confidence and inspiration. Our young people are

idealists, really. They want to keep those ideals at a high level. Why can't adults toss the torch to them and expect good results?

Most counsellors are eager to set an example to campers if they are given an opportunity. At the end of a busy day at camp, in moments of relaxation, all of us hold the confidence of our campers in our hands. Why not make the best of such moments in our relationship with a new generation of young men and young women (campers and counsellors, too) who could swing the pendulum to saner thinking and action than we see before us at the present time?

To brush up, there's no better treatment of the subject than that of Evelyn Millis Duval in *Love and The Facts of Life for Teen Agers*. Adults and counsellors will find her approach one of understanding, with great appeal to older campers should they care to read it too. In hard cover, \$5.50; Paperback, 95c from G. R. Welch & Co., 333 Evans Avenue, Etobicoke.

—●

ACROSS THE LAND

August 9, 1967 is an eagerly anticipated date for on that night at varying times from 7 p.m. in the Yukon to 12:30 a.m. in Newfoundland, fires will be lighted in camps all across Canada. You know the standard time in your community and if your camp is operating on Daylight time, remember to make the necessary allowance.

Many of you have your own fire-lighting procedure and may wish to follow it, but for those Camps who would like to use another one, this outline is offered for the Centenary Journey Camp-fire celebration.

When the campers have all assembled in their circle around the unlighted fire, the Director, Chief or Counsellor in charge shall announce:

"O Fire-lighter, we await your arrival! Come forth now, into this circle! We bid you kindle for us this National Campfire for our Centennial Year!

The Fire-lighter makes his appearance, (in costume if desired) and proceeds to the centre of the circle.

LEADER: "We who are here assembled join with campers all across our land to celebrate this night the one-hundredth birthday of our Country as a Nation."

(A pause follows for the lighting of the fire)

"Silently we stand in our circle for the first blue wisps of smoke to curl upward and the tongues of flame to catch and soar. Now let us sing together; "O CANADA."

At the close of the Anthem the Director says; "Be Seated!"

ORATION: (Words must be spoken slowly and distinctly)

"On this night, across our land the flames of a thousand Campfires will ascend. We who have gathered around this fire at (name of Camp) are a part of a great chain of campfires. We are a link among those many circles of campers who dot our Land tonight.

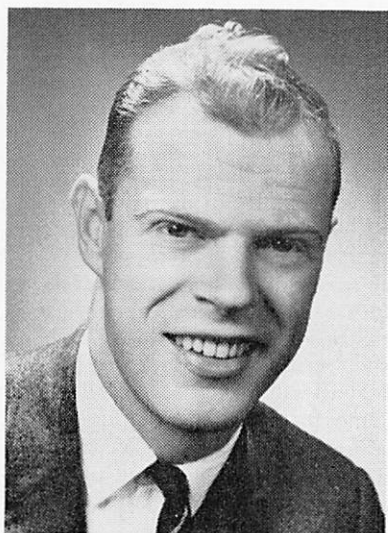
"From the far islands of the Pacific to the foothills of the Rockies, up North in the Yellowknife and Klondike area, across the wide prairies to the wooded lakes of mid-Canada, eastward to the Maritimes, and on to the farthest Atlantic shores of Newfoundland, our campfires are alight for this important occasion.

We Campers of 1967 are thrilled with the realization that we belong to an illustrious line of Campers who helped to create our Country's colourful story.

For it was indeed Campers, with daring and faith, who blazed the first trails and followed unknown waterways far into this vast land. They ventured forth as explorers, coureurs de bois, voyageurs, fur-traders and priests, assisted by the earliest campers of all — their Indian guides. They were followed by the surveyors, pioneers, and settlers who helped to make trails into roads, then into railroads, and lonely isolated bush-clearing into tiny settlements and villages. For all these daring souls—men and women of long ago—a campfire at night gave them a sense of comradeship, security and happiness.

It was that same spirit of enterprise and faith which prompted the Fathers of Confederation to dream of and work out the great master-plan

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Douglas G. McEwen
President, Canadian Camping Association

AMONG

When we told Doug. McEwen, the recently elected President of the Canadian Camping Association, that we would like to have his picture and a profile for the June issue of "Canadian Camping", he promptly sent us a picture that should reproduce most satisfactorily and a modest, succinct statement about himself. Were he not so well-known to many of you, we would be even more apprehensive about our ability to present at all adequately his

wide experience and many achievements. In fact, when we realized that he is just 27, we wondered how he has managed to put so much into such a few years.

Doug. is the Director of Camping for the YMCA of Greater Winnipeg, the Association in which his late father, F. Nelson McEwen, was at one time the General Secretary. Also we think it is most interesting that it was Mr. Nelson McEwen who, in conjunction with the late Mr. Taylor Statten, founded the Canadian Camping Association. He served as its first Secretary when he was the National Boys' Work Secretary of the YMCA.

Our new President was born in Toronto, where he lived for seven years. Then the McEwen family went to Saint John, N.B. for four years and in 1951 took up residence in Winnipeg. Here Doug. graduated from secondary school, acquired a B.A. majoring in Psychology and Sociology at the United College and in 1961 was at the University of Manitoba. In January 1965 he was certified as a YMCA Secretary. Previous to this he had worked part-time as a Fellowship Secretary in the Winnipeg YMCA. From 1961-65, he was the Programme Director of the St. James Family YMCA and then went to his present job.

Doug. is a member and elder of Crestview United Church and has served his church with enthusiasm and distinction in several areas. He has been very active, too, in various forms of youth work and has attended a number of conferences across Canada and in Paris, France. More recently he has been associated with the Manitoba Camping Association, is a member of its Training Committee and Chairman of Provincial Association's Centenary Journey Committee.

With his wife, Heather and 2½ year old daughter, Allyson Lynne, Doug. lives on Cavalier Drive in Winnipeg.

We wish him every success and deep satisfaction as he takes up his new responsibilities in the demanding but very stimulating role of President of the Canadian Camping Association.

OURSELVES

by *Sophia Demetelin,*
Chairman, Publicity and Public Relations,
for the Quebec Camping Association,
(English Section).

It would be difficult to find a more sincere, hard working Provincial Camping Association man than A. Ross Seaman.

Mr. Seaman is not familiar to his camping friends and associates only as their president, but for his many contributions in the past to the Association. The joint 1966 Camp Conference of the Quebec Camping Association, Inc., and L'Association des Camps du Quebec, Inc. held in Montreal was a very successful project and the success of this was due to the untiring efforts of Mr. Seaman, the co-chairman.

Ross Seaman was born and educated in Montreal, receiving his B.A. degree from Sir George William's University and later his Master of Education degree from Springfield College. But he really began his career at the age of 10 when he attended Camp Kanawana as a camper. From then on, he spent his summers at camp working his way up from C.I.T. to Director.

His first position was with the YMCA in 1945 as Community Secretary at the Point St. Charles Branch in Montreal. Later he was appointed Executive Secretary of the Lachine Branch of the YMCA and then to the Metropolitan Staff in Montreal where he is the Metropolitan Programme Secretary and Director of Camping for the YMCA.

His camping career was interrupted during the last war as he served with the Royal Canadian Air Force. Upon his return he took the position of Camp Director at Camp Perrot. This was a small subsidized YMCA camp. There were two sections, one for boys and the other for girls. Mrs. Seaman directed the girls' section.

Mr. Seaman was interested in the first day camp of the Montreal YMCA. This was the first project where city children, attending day camps, were given the opportunity to be taken out of town, into the country for a real taste of camp life. Presently, Mr. Seaman directs two camps. Camp Kanawana, a boy's camp located near St. Sauveur des Monts in the Laurentians, 50 miles north of Montreal, and "Les Voyageurs" a pioneer wilderness camp for teen agers.

Mr. Seaman married Margaret Bradley and has three children, Derek, aged 16, Suzanne, aged 14 and Dawn aged 3. His children are real campers as they have spent every summer of their lives at camp.

Mrs. Seaman, also a keen camper, has directed Camp Perrot (girls' section), Camp Chapleau of the Old Brewery Mission and the Junior League Camp of Montreal. The Seamans have a Log Cabin up north; it is not yet completed but any left over time is spent there working on it.



*A. Ross Seaman President
Quebec Camping Association, Inc.*

SEND THEM HOME ALIVE

by Margaret Ann Glover

It is the end of the swim, the campers are being checked out BUT one camper is missing! You double check; has this child somehow managed to evade your non-escape, check-out system, louse up the buddy system OR is the camper on the bottom of the lake?! Since you have a perfect, never fail check-out system you will immediately know what area the camper was in or will you? Are you prepared? Can you find this child soon enough to return all your campers home in the same living condition in which you received them *or* is this child going home before camp end in a box?

A search system for any waterfront is imperative! I have had no experience with coastal ocean waters or tidal rivers and therefore this essay is based on inland lake waterfronts.

Some Basic Points

First of all, before you consider the search system you should have a safe waterfront. Briefly, here are some basic points for a safe waterfront. First of all, the personnel are responsible, competent people and qualified for all aspects from instructing, picket duty to their most important job, life saving. They maintain, adhere to and enforce a strict waterfront discipline for all, staff and campers alike. There is a healthy respect at all times for the water.

Secondly, the waterfront staff have clearly marked the areas for swimming for *all* levels of swimmer from beginner to life saver. They know every inch of the bottom of each pool, as well as the depth of each pool; they can safely

swim to any pool bottom from any surface point and rescue if need be; they know the type of bottom and can retrieve a body from the bottom without endangering their lives or others; they know and have marked or removed all dangerous obstructions from the bottom.

Thirdly, all life saving devices such as ring buoys, reaching aides, boat(s), surf boards are checked daily, are all in working order and are kept in their proper place. I might add, I think that swim masks and swim flippers are part of this equipment.

Next, the waterfront staff can use and practice using, through mock drills weekly, all the life saving equipment. They practice swimming daily, this includes underwater swims just in case they do have to go under for someone. As well, they can tow someone if need be or get out of the grasp of a panic stricken camper. Artificial respiration should also be practiced weekly.

There is a siren conveniently located to the waterfront, for waterfront emergencies. Test drills are held regularly without warning, just in case there is a situation such as a camper missing who may be in the water on the bottom of the lake.

Tacked on the wall, beside the camp telephone (if there is such), is a list of telephone numbers. The doctor's number (if there is no camp doctor), the health department, the fire department, the hospital, the police and the hydro-electric telephone numbers are there. If there is no telephone, the numbers are still posted in a convenient location and there is a car or truck or other mobile unit such as a boat to go in, to summon the necessary people.

Your Staff

Camp Directors, what kind of a waterfront do you have? There is more to waterfront than a programme. Check your staff before camp begins.

The waterfront is the last place in camp for dead wood! In my opening I mentioned a person missing. This should not be if the person in charge of the area where the child was, knows what is expected and applies her knowledge. Why is there a person missing? Was the guard ignorant of the number in her pool? Did she count the heads continuously or was she talking to another guard who should not have been there in the first place? Was the guard on cloud 9? Was she watching the beautiful scenery? Was she burning both ends of the candle and really too tired to work? Had she been guarding too long without a break? Had she been talking to campers? Is this only a prestige position? These are thoughts and may explain, camper missing! Dead wood?! maybe, if so, give them a talk and get them off the waterfront or even out of camp; they are dangerous and may need watching as well as the campers.

Act fast! You do not know how long this camper has been missing, but you, thinking positively, know there is still hope. This child may still live if you are prepared.

The search is set up; you have practised the search, all members of the search team know exactly what to do. They have read and know the instructions from the dittoes you gave out. They have had mock drills. They are prepared, you are prepared, hopefully you begin the search.

Land Area

1. One person to sound the emergency alarm.
2. The beach area is set up with blankets, a first aid kit, people to perform artificial respiration, people to keep spectators away. If lucky, your camp may have a resuscitator and a person or persons to operate the resuscitator.
3. One or two people to go for aid or to phone or both.
4. Persons to check out the camp for the missing person just in case the

child did elude your checkout.

5. If necessary, a person or persons to check out swimmers from the swim area.

Water Area

The areas are designated according to the swimming abilities of the people involved. Senior campers, counsellors, or any person with swimming ability can be used. The numbers searching vary according to area size and number of people available.

1. Expert swimmers search in a criss-cross pattern the deepest area. Just outside this deep area is a rescue boat manned by two people who can operate the boat and who can perform artificial respiration. The people searching should have face masks and flippers.
2. The intermediate area is not usually over six feet in depth. This can be searched with a criss-cross pattern by swimmers. If the area is only shoulder depth the area could be walked in the same pattern and if sufficient numbers of people are available they can link hands. If the body is found and the area is shallow enough, artificial respiration (mouth to mouth) could be started immediately.
3. The shallow areas could be searched by non-swimmers who walk the area in a criss-cross pattern with linked hands if possible. Again, artificial respiration could be started in the water.

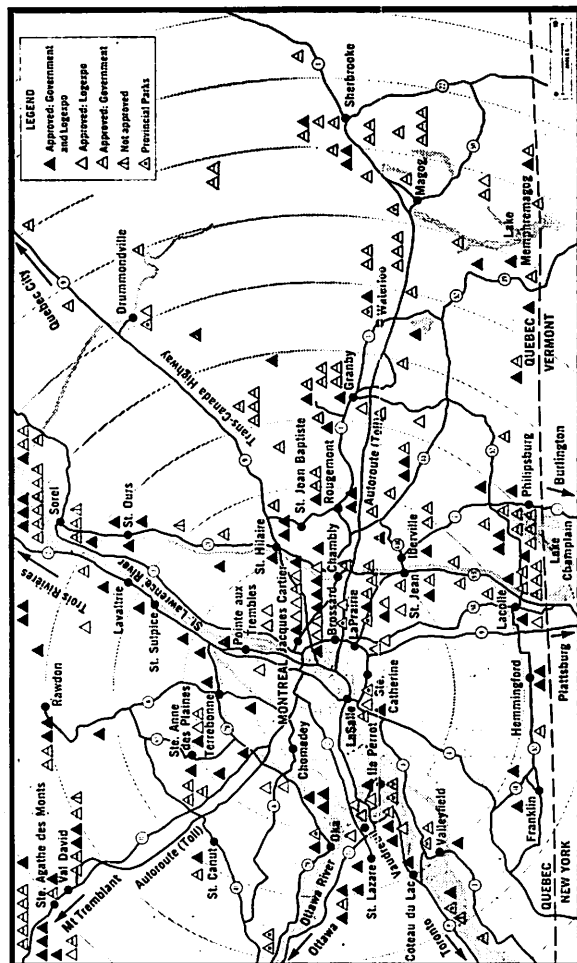
In practice drills, use a weighted dummy for effectiveness.

Is your waterfront safe? Have you ever had a child missing after a swim? Were you prepared? Can you send all of your campers home alive?

* * * *

Miss Glover has her B.A. and B.P.H.E. degree from Queen's University. She has had a varied experience in the field of camping and for six years was a Waterfront Director and at one time a Red Cross Safety Instructor.

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The Universal and International Exhibition of 1967, Montreal, Canada

APRIL 28—OCTOBER 27, 1967

REQUEST FOR CAMP OR TRAILER SITE

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone _____

Apt. _____

Prov. _____

Coming via: _____

Remarks: _____

Mail to: LOGEXPO, Camping Section, Expo 67, Montreal, P.Q.

Required Accommodation:

Camping site ☐ Trailer site ☐

Size: _____

No. of sites required _____

No. of nights _____

No. of persons _____

Arrival date: _____

Departure date: _____



from page 123

which made our scattered provinces into a "Dominion stretching from Sea to Sea."

It is our privilege tonight to salute those men and women of our Country's past, who by their dreams and endeavours have helped to bring our Nation to its present state—honoured among the Nations of the World. We Canadian Campers of to-day have received a goodly inheritance, unsurpassed by any land on earth. We have much to be proud of and much to live up to. As we salute those of the past, let us pledge ourselves to endeavour to merit their faith, and strive to be worthy of the countless blessings bestowed upon us by the Creator of the great and beautiful land—Our Canada."

PRAYER: (Which may be offered by another Leader or Camper).

"Let us lift our heads and hearts in prayer—in an Indian prayer from the Centennial Anthology of Prayer.

"O Father, Great Spirit, whose voice we hear in the wind and whose breath gives life to all living things, we are small and weak and we need Thy strength and wisdom. Let us walk in beauty and behold Thy wondrous works. Make us to respect all things Thou hast created, with ears ever sharp to hear Thy voice. Make us wise to find lessons hidden in every leaf and rock. We seek not strength in order to be superior to our brothers, but strength to fight the greatest of all enemies—ourselves. May we ever come before Thee with clean hands and honest eyes so that when Life's sunset fades we may come to Thee unashamed. Amen."

LEADER: "We shall now sing the last part of our Opening ceremony—A Centennial song for Campers, "Canada's Our Country."
(See page 131).

The Master of Ceremonies and assistants will now take over the camper participation part of the Campfire programme. Each Camp shall be free to work out this portion in its own way. Suggestions include the following:

Council Ring ceremony with challenges
Skits, plays or Pageant
Stories and songs
Historical Tableau or charades
Amusing historical incidents dramatized.

Some suggested songs:

My Paddles Keen and Bright	Old Man Great Chief
The Canadian Boat Song	Bonhomme! Bonhomme!
Allouette	Land of the Silver Birch
Squid Jigging Ground	A la Claire Fontaine
Blow The Man Down	Vive La Canadienne
Remember the Red River Valley	Vive L'Amour
Hiawatha	

The closing part of the programme may be in charge of senior campers, tribal chiefs or Counsellors-in-Training. While the first part of the ceremony is a tribute to the past, the closing is a salute to the future.

ORATION: "Since this is a birthday party—Canada's Birthday Party, as such it calls for celebration. Let us all be happy and gay as befits the occasion—the 100th year as a Nation.

It is a time for us to be merry. It is a time for us to be thankful, and it is a time which above all calls for us as Canadians to be united. Let us

therefore grow in the spirit of friendliness to all our fellow Canadians. Let us put aside all petty differences between race and creed. Let us remember we are united as one people—Canadians all.

May our celebration of Canada's birthday in this year 1967 strengthen our sense of pride and loyalty. May our wholehearted enjoyment of Centennial year echo around the world, so that people in every land may know that we are not only a strong nation, but a land of laughter, happiness and contentment.

May we realize that in our land we have a God-given heritage—a heritage of clean air, pure water and green forests. These good things we hold in trust. It is our responsibility that they be passed on unspoiled to future generations. We shall best honour our Country in her birthday year by each one of us pledging anew our loyalty, love and service for the good of our Land."

The Campfire might then close with some of the following songs or other Camp favorites on a patriotic theme;

Canada by Robert Gimby

Some Call it Canada But I Call it Home

This Land Belongs to You and Me

One Hundred Years Ago

This is Canada (eleven songs—Gordon Thompson Co.)

God Save the Queen.

A fitting close to the ceremony might be a torch-light circle or procession, followed by the singing or playing of TAPS.

If refreshments are to be served, we would suggest a Birthday Cake. (Such a cake would be fun to bake on a canoe trip or with reflector ovens).

The above programme is designed for campfires in every campsite across Canada—whether it be at the home base, on the Centenary Journey Route, or any canoe trip or hike.

CANADA'S OUR COUNTRY

Words—Miss Mary S. Edgar

Tune Hermas . . . To be found in the alphabetical tune index in hymn books.

First line of the hymn to this tune: "On our way rejoicing".

From the western Mountains

To the eastern seas

O'er the boundless prairies

Lakes and land of trees;

From our Artic tundras

To the southernland,

Canada's our Country,

Pledge we heart and hand.

Chorus:

Proudly we proclaim it

Over land and sea,

Canada's our Country!

May we worthier be.

Many are the races

Who have brought to thee

All their thought and labour

All their artistry.

Eskimo and Indian,

Folk from all the earth,

Every gift enriching

Thine uncounted worth.

May we catch the vision,—

Land which is to be!

Strong within thy borders

Blest with Unity:

Leader 'mong the nations

In the cause of peace

Dreaming, daring, striving;

Till Earth's wars shall cease.

ANNUAL MEETING 1967

by May Brown,
Immediate Past President
Canadian Camping Association

The annual meeting of the Canadian Camping Association held in Toronto on March 1, 1967 marked the 27th Anniversary of the national association and it was fascinating to hear Miss Mary S. Edgar, the Honorary President, recall some of the events that led to its formation.

Mr. John Latimer, Chairman of the National Committee for the Centenary Journey told a most interesting and informative story of how the Centennial project was progressing. The excellent cooperation received from the Provincial Committees and the involvement of thousands of campers across the country adds depth and significance to this vast undertaking.

Mr. Latimer also reminded his audience that August 9th is National Campfire Night across Canada. He distributed the script for the Ceremonial Opening of the programme which had been written by Miss Edgar and we listened to her Centennial Hymn sung by a Toronto boy's choir. There was also an excellent display of maps and pictures, showing the route of the Journey and groups of campers on preliminary trips.

Regional Camp Directors Seminars for 1967 and early 1968 were discussed by the Board of Directors and reported to the meeting. Planning committees are being formed in each region and selection will be done at the provincial level.

An Intercultural Camping Workshop is planned for Directors from the western provinces. This will be held at Harrison, B.C. early in April. Once again the Canadian Citizenship Branch is assisting financially.

Mr. Bob Lazanik is the C.C.A. representative for the Canadian Symposium on Recreation to be held in Montreal, June 11-16th. Here, too, the meeting heard a most interesting report on this project and received very informative material about the programme. The national executive is prepared to receive resolutions which might go forward to this gathering.

It is hoped that C.C.A. will be able to participate in active and stationary displays on camping to be held in the Youth Pavilion at Expo '67, early in September. The Provincial Associations will be contacted for materials and participating personnel.

And, of course, there were Reports from the various Committees. Mrs. C. T. Etchell of Vancouver reported that the total membership for 1966 was 720, an increase of 119 over the 1965 figures. Membership is made up of: Camps 342, Individuals 268, Students 110. It is interesting to note that sponsorship of member camps shows the following:

Organizations and Agencies	40%
Private - - - - -	32%
Churches - - - - -	23%
Others - - - - -	5%

New memberships have been received during the past years from Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories. The Newfoundland and Labrador Camping Association has been formed and we hope to welcome them as an affiliated association in 1967.

It was reported that the Board of Directors had approved a set of "**Desirable Practices for Resident Camps.**" Representatives from the provincial associations urged that decisions regarding implementation be dealt with by their local groups.

In the area of **Finance**, we were informed that during 1966, the Canadian Camping Association received \$2490 in membership fees, \$2000 from the Citizenship Branch to assist with an Intercultural Camping Project, \$6000 from the Centennial Commission for the Centenary Journey, and Administrative Grants from Fitness and Amateur Sport of \$976 for 1965 and \$1676 for 1966.

Disbursements amounting to slightly over \$10,000 indicated lively activity in the life of the Association, leaving sufficient in the exchequer to move confidently into the beginning months of 1967.

Mr. Don Groff, Chairman of the Editorial Committee presented his report and asked for suggestions and comments from the membership regarding the format and content of "Canadian Camping". He announced, also, that the Board was working out arrangements with a new Publisher. It is hoped that in the future C.C.A. will handle the sale of subscriptions to the magazine.

Highlights of the **Long Range Planning Committee** report, presented by Dr. W. Don Smith, stressed the need for planned development of the Association, a more permanent National office, extension of publications services and a widening of the membership.

It was especially illuminating to listen to the reports from the **Provincial Associations**. Representatives from Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario gave capsule presentations of the activities within their provinces. Conferences, seminars, camp counsellor courses, work with government agencies and legislation are all key areas of concern.

Reports were received also from the Association des Camps du Quebec and the camps in the Northwest Territories.

It was announced that Dr. Bruno Morawetz has agreed to act as Chairman for the **Outdoor Education Committee**. Terms of reference for this group include a survey of courses offered at Universities and Centres of Continuing Education. Since a number of Departments with the Post-Secondary Institutions are considering Outdoor Education Programmes, it is imperative that leaders in the camping field make their needs known.

Attention was drawn to the new **National Park Policy**. The meeting was informed that C.C.A. has communicated with the Federal Government concerning this legislation.

Mr. Kirk Wipper reported on the progress to date regarding **Life Jacket Specifications**. He spoke also about the **Canoeing Course** to be held at the University of Ottawa in June 1967 and this was discussed briefly.

Nominations were received for **Executive** positions for the 1967-68 term and these names now appear in the masthead of this magazine. The National office is at 301 Vaughan St., Winnipeg and it is anticipated that the 1968 Annual Meeting will be held in that city.

A delightful Coffee Party in the lounge, hosted by the Ontario Camping Association, gave delegates the opportunity to renew old friendship and begin new ones.

From the Provinces

Sophia Demetelin, our "Canadian Camping" reporter in Quebec, writes about the Sugaring Off Party given by the **Quebec Camping Association** — English and French Sections—on Saturday, April 9th. It was held at the Cabane Chez Michel in St. Esprit, County Montcalm and Sophia says it was a great success. The weather was "just made for such a party—it was so gratifying to see the French and English sections together thoroughly enjoying themselves. Camp Directors came out with their families and the children had a ball! The meal was good and the maple syrup *superb*.

"Of course", says Sophia, "much of the success of this gay and happy affair was due to Bob Lazinak who brought his accordion and soon had everyone singing English and French songs, dancing square dances, having a wonderful time."

In fact, c'est on ne peut mieux.

* * * *

The following verse was "lifted" from "OCAsional News" published by the **Ontario Camping Association** but we think every Provincial Association member might be stirred to evaluate himself or herself in similar terms:

Some members keep the O.C.A.

so strong

While others join just to belong.

Some dig right in, some serve
with pride,

Some go along just for the ride.

Some volunteer to do their share,

While some lie back and just
don't care.

Committees form, some always show,

While there are those who never go.

Some always pay their dues ahead,

Some get behind for months instead.

Some do their best, some build,

some make,

And some do nothing, only take.

Some lag behind, some let things go,
Some never help O.C.A. to grow.
Some drag, some pull, some don't,
some do,

Consider . . . which of these are you?

* * * *

When this June issue of "Canadian Camping" gets into your hands, the **Nova Scotia Camping Association** Training Conference for 1967 (May 19 - 22) will be over. But we think it should prove to be so stimulating and enriching an experience that someone fortunate enough to be there will remember the readers of this magazine and be compelled to share with us some of the things that were said and done.

* * * *

The **Alberta Camping Association** Executive has outlined in detail the aims, purpose and budget required for a three year period (1967-69) for both an adequate operating budget and an extension of consultative services available; this will include a consulting co-ordinator and at least a part-time camp-consultant for the north and for the south during the coming summer. These have been presented through the Ministry of Youth for consideration.

It will be interesting to hear how this project develops.

* * * *

Workshops, seminars and institutes have been provided during the past year by the **Manitoba Camping Association** all of which indicates the increasing awareness in the camping field for well-trained leadership.

* * * *

To the C.C.A. Annual Meeting at the Inn-on-the-Park, Toronto, the **B.C. Camping Association** reported that it and the Vancouver Night Schools had sponsored a ten week course for camp cooks. "It was well attended, not by future cooks but by administrators trying to prepare for cookless kitchens."

—●

RABIES

Must Be Considered

by Ian K. Barker

Camp life signifies enjoyment of the outdoors, sunshine, sports, swimming, nature. However, associated with this enjoyment are certain hazards to health: cut fingers; contaminated water; bee stings; tumbles from horses, all of which detract from the fun of camp, and all of which may be potentially dangerous to life. Another one of these potential health hazards is rabies, a fortunately rare, and preventable disease, which, however, if contracted, is inevitably fatal.

A Transmittable Disease

Rabies is one of the zoonoses, or diseases transmittable from animals to man. Because of the situation of most camps in rural or wooded areas, where contact with animals is likely, rabies must be considered in the camp health programme, and steps to prevent its occurrence taken. This article is intended to briefly explain the disease and to suggest means of preventing it among the camp population.

Rabies is a disease caused by a minute particle known as a virus which, while not alive in the usual sense, certainly is not inert matter! Animals which are suffering from rabies have these virtually invisible particles in their saliva during certain stages of the disease. Should an infected animal bite another animal or a human, the virus present in the saliva is inoculated into the body, where it begins a long and poorly understood journey up the nerves to the brain. This migration, which may take a considerable period of time, for example, up to four or five months, culminates in the virus entering the brain cells, which it damages, causing signs of the disease.

Until the virus enters the brain, the disease condition is not evident, and there is a good chance that it may be prevented by vaccination, since the body defences stimulated by vaccination may ward off the virus before it can cause disease. However, once the brain is involved, and signs appear, death is inevitable.

As well as damaging the brain, some of the virus gains entry to the saliva, so that an animal behaving unusually due to brain involvement may bite, and so infect others animals or man.

Rabies is found in much of Canada, including the North West Territories, parts of British Columbia and Northern Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba. However, most cases in both wild and domestic animals are centered in Ontario and adjoining Quebec, where the disease is maintained in the fox and skunk population. Very few cases are reported from the Maritimes.

The types of wild animals most commonly affected include foxes, skunks, and bats, which may as well infect by biting, domestic dogs and cats with which they come in contact. Raccoons and the small rodents such as chipmunks, mice and ground squirrels are very unlikely to have the disease, though all mammals may become rabid. Thus it may be seen that many of the animals common around camps are potential carriers of rabies and caution must be taken in handling them.

Preventative Measures

Since the possibility of contact with rabies is present in many areas, the likelihood of such contact must be reduced. Preventive measures against rabies which might be included in camp health rules and impressed upon counsellors and campers alike include:

1. Reduce the possibility of bites: few animals which bite are probably rabid, but a danger exists. Most

important — DO NOT HANDLE ANIMALS WHICH APPEAR STRANGELY FRIENDLY OR UN- AFRAID OF HUMANS.

- do not provoke animals — a bite might result.
- do not reach into dark burrows, under logs for animals; you may be bitten.
- unsupervised contact with wild animals should not be encouraged.
- have all pet dogs and cats in camp vaccinated annually against rabies by a veterinarian. They then cannot transmit the disease.

2. Should an animal bite or scratch occur:

- report all bites and scratches to counsellor or camp doctor.
- thoroughly wash the bite or scratch with soap or detergent.
- the wound should not be stitched if possible.

3. Handle the biting animal properly:

- it is most important to attempt to capture or trap the animal alive—but do not risk more bites.
- if the animal is captured it should be confined under the supervision of a veterinarian or health official for at least two weeks.
- if the animal is killed, the head must not be crushed or mutilated.

These measures are necessary to permit diagnostic tests to determine whether the animal was rabid. If rabies is confirmed, the person may be treated, while should the animal not prove rabid, no special vaccination will be necessary. If the animal is not captured, medical authorities will decide if treatment is warranted.

4. Notify the authorities—suspected rabies in man and animals by law must be reported. The camp doctor or director should notify the local public health doctor, a Federal Health of Animals veterinarian, or another physi-

cian, veterinarian or health official as rapidly as possible, so that a diagnosis may be made and treatment begun.

Since rabies is transmitted almost entirely through breaks in the skin, it can be seen that a programme to prevent animal bites is the most effective preventive measure. However, should a bite occur, many factors such as depth of bite, and distance of the bite from the head, may influence the speed of development of the disease, probably permitting successful preventive treatment by a physician.

Thus, though rabies must be considered as a potential camp health hazard, a common sense approach to animal handling, and awareness of measures to take should a possible contact occur, will almost certainly prevent any camper succumbing to this disease.

Mr. Barker, age 23, is a third year student of Veterinary Science at the Ontario Veterinary College in Guelph and a former naturalist at Camp Ponocka.

* * * *

RABIES INNOCULATION CLINIC

For the past six years the Toronto Academy of Veterinary Medicine has operated a one day rabies inoculation clinic in one of the C.N.E. buildings in Toronto. The object—to ensure that the children of low-income families could have their pets inoculated. The charge made was \$1.00 per animal. In 1966 four stations were set up and 2500 dogs and cats were inoculated between three and six in the afternoon.

This year the veterinarians of the Metropolitan area are planning a different approach. They are proposing that each family receiving Welfare Assistance be given a card entitling the children to have their pets inoculated at a reduced fee at a veterinary hospital in the city.

OUR IMAGE Is Slipping

by Joyce Bertram,
Camp Oureau, P.Q.

Think back to the last Camping Convention you attended, here, there, the U.S. or Canada. Was it held where campcraft, nature and natural surroundings were predominant? My guess is that it was held in the poshest hotel in town with piped-in music for every conference room, broadloom (albeit green) on every floor and a pick-me-up before every banquet. Did you sit around an open fire watching blueberry muffins cooking in a reflector oven? My guess is that you sat back in an upholstered chair listening to an "expert" tell you how to put camp back into camping! I'm right, aren't I?

Everyone these days seems to be very much concerned with his Public Image, and the Camp Director has been quick to join in the rush of lemmings. We are concerned that the "retarded boy scout" image be erased and that the public should have a new conception of us as far-sighted educators and intelligent co-workers with schools and colleges. For camping has now become Education.

I have been wondering if our Public Image might not be improved by our demonstration of a belief in the importance of the things of camping?



A layman seeing our exhibits at any Camping Convention would be perfectly justified in assuming that all our out-trip food was the "add water and stir" variety, that all our crafts were pre-cut, pre-punched and pre-digested. While expressing horror at the thought of allowing skin or scuba diving in our camps, we nonetheless condone the exhibiting of equipment for these things because "exhibitors make our Conference possible". Perhaps we wouldn't need exhibitors if we didn't rent the most expensive hotel in town for our "camping exhibits". Are we not perhaps exchanging our retarded boy scout image for that of a grey flannel suited executive with pine panelled administration offices and all the latest data on P.R. and motivational research?

I run a camp, too, and I am not for one moment suggesting that they can be run without proper business procedures. I am suggesting, however, to myself as much as to anyone else, that in our anxiety to keep on the band wagon that we are forgetting one of the most important functions of camp.

In a push-button, comfort-loving, furlined world it is sometimes necessary for us to remind ourselves that camps can still provide the soul-restoring values. The modern business world has small use for the smell of woodsmoke, or the crackle of pine logs, still less for the sound of rain on the roof or wind sighing in the trees. But these are the things that make for peace, which brings poise and serenity, and memories to warm a child's adult life.

Busy, hectic days take their toll of a child's spirit. More busy, hectic days at camp will not restore it. What respite is there for a child who has spent all year with a timetable pasted on front of his desk if he finds that during his holidays (and let us not be too quick to discard the original spelling of "holy days") he is still expected to fit into a pre-arranged timetable. Many camps are too big and their programmes have to be organized down to the last half hour or there would be chaos. But a child loses his identity, just as he did in school; camps become a continuance of the "Education Programme" before he can say "fishing."

We Directors are responsible for the programme at our camps, despite the fact that we have high paid Programme Directors. Where do we put our emphasis? Enumerating with pride the facilities we have for riding, fencing, riflery and ballet as well as all the usual camp sports, we are too often content to think that we have provided a well-rounded programme. If we are honest, however, we have to confess that most if not all of these things can be taught just as effectively in the city, at the cottage, the Tennis Club or the Jr. Squadron. We are not providing more—we are providing more of the same.

What more is there to camping then? What makes it so different from school, from city or cottage? What right have

we to feel that camp has something to offer that a child can get no where else?

Magic is the world I would like to suggest. The magic, the romance, the stardust which are lacking in our present day prosaic existence. Camp should help a child to sense the miracle of growing things, the spectacle of dusk and the evening star, the immensity of the sky on a summer night. It should bring reverence and awe to a child's heart. It should provide him with the raw materials to form his own cushion against the world, his own wide margins of peace and serenity against the thrusts of everyday living.

The poverty of spirit which is so prevalent in our world today is due in no small part to other things taking precedence over the need for replenishing our spiritual resources. If our camps are not to be poverty-stricken in this way some one must realize the importance of these things before it is too late. Some one must stand out against the increasing emphasis in camps on facilities, equipment and the tendency to consider themselves as "educational workshops". Someone must have the courage to rescue the image of camping.

This surely is the job of the Director. Where does he put his emphasis? Counsellors and campers are looking to us—for guidance, help, sympathy, wisdom, courage, poise and serenity. Will they find in us a good administrator in a grey flannel suit who has attended three Conventions, two Directors' Seminars and chaired a busy committee on Public Relations for three years? Or will they find a warm human being who knows that, educational jargon notwithstanding, camp is the place for magic and who has the beginning of an understanding of how to bring it about?

—●

CAMPING AND THE UNIVERSITY

by Bruno Morawetz, Ph.D.,
Director, Camp Pońocka

A survey of extension courses (both credit and non-credit), offered by Canadian Universities, reveals that there are many types of instruction from which Directors and camp staff could profit. Very often a person need not even live in the university town. Courses are given in the surrounding area, often extending 100 miles.

The camping movement is concerned with broadening the educational status of its present and potential staff. Camp Directors may wish to discuss these educational opportunities with their staff this summer.

From West to East

Let us start from the West. Simon Frazer is too young to offer an extension programme but the University of British Columbia offers an excellent extension programme, often in conjunction with the Vancouver Public Library. As part of their evening programme, courses are available in Geology, the fine arts (ceramics, sculpture, painting and drawing). In the area of human relations, there is a course "On Becoming a Person" and several on child psychology. In a series called "The World Around Us", a potential counsellor could learn a great deal about his immediate environment. During the spring term, the University of British Columbia hosts a Camp Director's conference as well as seminars in the art of counselling. The University of Victoria offers evening courses in drama, ceramics, painting, developmental psychology and the psychology of childhood. Notre Dame University in Nelson, B.C. has an exciting summer programme. If one takes a long range view on educating

camp staff, a summer missed at camp may bring large dividends in the years to come. Notre Dame offers residential summer courses on Drama, Vocal Music as well as the Fine Arts.

The University of Alberta appears to have the most imaginative extension programme. It sponsors a ten day "Group Process Institute" in which participants learn about human relations by actually living in them. A four day course teaches "Human Relations for Dietitians". The University offers to groups a series of 10 lectures on film or tape, one of which is "Focus on Behaviour". Evening lectures feature such practical subjects as "Supervisory Practices", "Personality Dynamics", "Molds, Mice and Men" (a popular course for enquiring young adults) as well as a full range of courses in the fine arts, astronomy and physical education for handicapped children.

The University of Saskatchewan offers in its evening programme, popular courses on astronomy, rocks and minerals, the riding horse, the fine arts and creative dancing. It sponsors 3 three-day seminars on "Leadership Development", "The Needs of Children and Youth" and "Discussion and Group Leadership".

In Manitoba, United College offers little of direct value to camp leaders except such general subjects as psychology and sociology.

In Ontario, the University of Toronto's evening programme offers a variety of non-credit courses: a popular series on "Natural Science", "Sing in Harmony", "The Underwater World" and "Astronomy".

The University of Western Ontario offers a course on "Interviewing" as well as the traditional courses in fine arts and psychology. McMaster University devotes a course to "Interviewing and Counselling", "Child Development", "Personality" and other courses relating to mental health. The University of Waterloo devotes an evening

course to "Techniques of Supervision", and Windsor University to "Child and Adolescent Psychology". Many of the newer universities have scant extension programmes but Brock University does offer "An Introduction to Geology".

Limiting ourselves to the English Universities in Quebec, McGill seems to be the only institution which offers in its extension programme a short course in the out-of-doors. During the Spring and Fall Terms, three Field Trips are arranged on succeeding weekends, the last of which is overnight. It bears the appropriate title: "Week-end Explorers". McGill also offers a course for Food Service Supervisors as well as the more usual courses in the fine arts and psychology. Its Agricul-

tural sister institution, MacDonald College, features a series of very practical courses in leather-craft, weaving, woodworking, ceramics, fine arts and child development.

The Maritime Universities seem to offer little which would be of practical value to camp personnel.

This brief survey leads to two paradoxically sounding conclusions. There is available in our universities a great deal of instruction and stimulation which could be of benefit to camping people. The Canadian Universities could and perhaps should offer greater educational assistance to the camping movement which plays so significant a part in the development of Canadian youth. —●

CAMPING IN THE CARIBBEAN

by Hugh Cuthbertson

Last summer I had the pleasure of being invited to help with YMCA camping projects in Jamaica and Trinidad. I went first to Kingston accompanied by six fellows from Hamilton, Ontario.

We had volunteered to help the Jamaicans with their swimming instruction and counselling.

The Place and The Weather

The camp was situated about fifteen miles from Kingston on land donated by a sugar plantation owner. The three buildings (barracks, wash-house, and kitchen) were of concrete blocks. Electricity was non-existent but there was running water in the wash-house. However, this turned out to be salty so we had to have a thousand gallon tank of drinking water brought in. The swimming area was situated about a quarter of a mile away and it was not an ideal place for aquatics. Weeds, rocks, a current and a herd of Brahma

bulls made the area less favourable than one could wish.

The weather was very hot and humid. It rained a great deal while we were there so a fairly good indoor programme was required. Surprisingly enough, the Jamaicans must be careful not to get a chill as they are very susceptible to pneumonia. Therefore, we could not allow them to run around outside in their swim trunks too much although they did on two or three occasions.

The Programme and the Campers

The programme consisted mainly of cricket, football (soccer), and swimming, with some volley-ball and table tennis, for variety. We encountered some trouble getting the boys to participate during the day. They were very lethargic and seemed tired. But when lights were out, they weren't at all tired! Then, the favourite "programme" was "polishing". This is a neat little game where three or four fellows apply shoe polish to their sleeping friends down the room. Because this went on every night, nobody got very much sleep either campers or counsellors.

This brings up the problem of discipline. These Jamaicans were difficult to handle. What do you do when a boy stares you in the eyes and says, "lick me". He would just as soon be whipped so he can continue whatever he was doing before being interrupted.

I should point out, however, that this particular group of boys came from Port Royal, which is a fairly poor and underprivileged section. Consequently their background was one of beatings, swearing and drinking. This was a basic part of the problem. But, on the whole, it was a very enriching experience.

As it turned out, at one time we had more leaders than were needed so some of the Canadians remained in Kingston at the "Y" and helped with the learn-to-swim programme; they even started a small day camp or playground within the court-yard. Surprisingly enough, very few people in the Caribbean area know how to swim.

At Port-of-Spain

After having been indoctrinated into the ways of the West Indies, I was now called to Trinidad where I was to begin my main assignment for the summer. My associates from Hamilton stayed for a Church Work Camp.

I was to be the assistant camp director and, while looking after much of the programme, I was to do some leadership training. When I arrived in Port-of-Spain, I found that the camp director had accepted another job and I had now become the director, with no assistant and only four leaders. Before me lay the task of administering the camp, planning the programme and training the leaders "on the job". There had been some preparation done by the time I arrived but it was not too extensive. The facilities had been obtained, the cooks were hired and there were one or two applications from campers. The facilities were not what one usually visualizes.

Our camp was held in a girls' government school situated in a small village just outside Port-of-Spain. As a result, desks had to be moved, mattresses obtained, a stove arranged for, and a bugler contacted. Fifty-five straw filled mattresses were obtained from the police barracks. They were old ones which were not being used any more so we were allowed to borrow them. A local merchant gave us an old, used stove but, unfortunately, the oven didn't work. Two of the four top elements burned out the first day. Luckily, the two women who were cooking for us lived across the street and they offered to use their own stoves when necessary. A bugler was part of the camp tradition (although this was only the second year of existence). We contacted the boys training school (reformatory) and arranged to have a young lad come to camp free of charge if he would be our bugler. This was a tremendous success. Besides playing for flag raising and lights out, he became a star attraction during rest periods and camp fires.

Sanitation needed special attention. Many of the boys were not used to such things as good grooming so it was necessary to check on their personal hygiene every day. We also ran a daily inspection on both groups' sleeping quarters awarding points.

Activities and Food

The activities in Trinidad consisted of football (soccer), swimming (in the sea), hiking, table tennis, darts, draughts (checkers), chess and a game which is a modified version of basketball. Also once during each week, we arranged a special event. The first week, a hike to an old fort on top of the mountain overlooking the sea was a great experience and the second week, we arranged to have a tour of the United States Naval Air Base which was situated fairly close to the camp.

Our evening activities were varied. Some nights we had wrestling (on the mattresses): Other nights we had campfires with skits and sing songs or movies. These activities always attracted a great deal of attention from the neighbours. When we had movies for instance there would be about twenty or thirty people (adults and children) standing outside, looking in through the windows.

The staple food is rice which we had at least once a day and sometimes twice. To complement this, we ate chicken, fish, corned beef, sausages and avocodo pears. Of course, there were a few native dishes. Hot pepper sauce was a basic part of the diet.

The one common characteristic of both countries though is the slow attitude towards everything. Everyone seems to be late for everything, but they realize this. There are two times in the Caribbean: Time by your watch and Trinidad time or Jamaica time.

The difference is approximately a half hour!

An Enriching Experience

My experience this summer, as you can well imagine, was a very enriching one. I tried to help in any way I could to further camping in the Caribbean but I am sure that what I gained in personal experience, far outweighs what I put into the undertaking.

Camping in this area of the world is only in the very earliest stages of development and it has great potential. The people in the West Indies realize this now and they are beginning to found new camps and train their own leaders. They still need a great deal of help, however, and if the opportunity ever arises for you to help in such a project, I would recommend that you jump at the chance. Not only will it enable you to be of service to those wonderful people but it will be an unforgettable experience for you.

—●

Alerting the Tripping Counsellor re BURNS

So often accidents can occur at the campfire . . . a hand or finger in contact with flame, hot grease, frying pan or pot; and there can be more serious burns when boiler water or fat spills on the body or legs. For quick and effective relief to the victim, doctors advocate cool water as the best possible first aid treatment to keep in mind. This does not mean ice water . . . just water at its average natural temperature, as it comes from the tap at home or from the lake in the summer.

Cool water takes the pain out of the burn as quickly as any treatment known, and does no harm; in fact, such treatment is more sensible than oil, butter or other greasy lotions, which must be removed with consequent pain

before the actual burn can be treated.

If it is a small burn from pot or flame, immerse the burned area in water for about fifteen minutes, or until the pain has subsided. Should it be more serious, covering a large part of body, say, clothes should be removed and the whole body immersed in lake . . . or in a bathtub of tepid water if the accident takes place at home.

One of the burn-sprays or other prescribed medications may be used once the pain has subsided. In cases of serious accident, cover the burn with a light, clean cloth. Do not rub or remove any blistered areas of the skin. This should be done under proper conditions by a doctor; and, needless to mention, no time should be lost in transferring the patient, with careful handling, to the nearest doctor, hospital or First Aid Post.

—●

STORMS AHEAD

Lightning is the one sure hazard we face every summer. Some counsellors and many campers dread it to the core of the heart. Fear of storms keeps most of us under cover each time the heavens open, for we know that "but for the Grace of God" a strike could hit our own particular area, and often does not too far away. Damage to the total of millions of dollars is caused every year by lightning, damage which can seldom be prevented or controlled.

Scores of people are lulled into complacency in believing that lightning never strikes twice in the same place. Let's be sensible. It is dangerous to believe such a fallacy. High trees and buildings, even low trees on hilltops have been struck over and over again. We know of a tall poplar standing beside a building in a certain area which has been struck twice to our knowledge, claiming a victim on one occasion.

Safety measures exist, to be sure, and they should be scrupulously observed by directors and staff through to the campers, for there is far too little concern and much gay abandon in running outside during the awesome phenomena.

Campers and staff should remain inside buildings as soon as a storm breaks, and remain inside until it has passed over.

To those outdoors and on land: lie flat on the ground and forget the soaking. This is always the safest place. NEVER seek shelter under a tree. Trees are natural targets for lightning bolts and have been known to explode trees through heat and pressure of the current. Remember that the main bolt and its streamers can electrocute.

To those on the water: be overly alert to approaching storms. Don't take chances. Head for shore at the least sign so that you can land quickly

if necessary. Water is a natural conductor of electricity. Get out and get off . . . On The Double! If you should be in a large craft, experts tell us that passengers and crew should go below and avoid contact with any metal object that could conduct the charge.

To those in buildings: go to the lowest part of the building, a basement if there is one. Stay away from open windows and doors. Close them. You can open them again soon. Storms don't last a long time. Avoid the telephone, also lamps and any electrical equipment, as well as water taps. Stop all dishwashing, showers or baths during a storm. Don't stand in water while the storm is on unless you are in rubber-soled shoes or rubber boots.

Should you be in a car, the camp truck or station wagon when the storm breaks, pull over to the side of the road and wait it out . . . but NOT on the top of a hill, or you will turn into an excellent target. Often lightning can be so bright that it causes temporary blindness and could cause you an accident. A car is the safest place in a storm. Its steel acts as a conductor to the wheels thence to the ground which lightning always seeks. Again we remind you: Don't park under a tall tree, or a single tree of any height.

What to do in case of electrocution? Remove the victim from the source of accident and apply the Direct Method of resuscitation immediately. Give first aid treatment for electrical shock without interrupting the Direct Method, which should be continued whether or not there are signs of life. Keep the victim covered and warm. Send for help and a doctor at once and keep calm.

Perhaps our greatest responsibility to campers is to eliminate fear of storms by creating a great respect for them. Our emphasis on the above safety measures cannot be put to them

too strongly. Such measures should be basic rules of any camping procedure, particularly on out-trips. True, the wild beauty and fascination of storms is something to appreciate . . . at a safe distance and from a safe vantage point.

With very young campers, during the day, have a quickly-organized and exciting indoor games programme on tap. If these young ones are awake in the night time, as they usually are, get them singing songs . . . the louder the better to out-sound the storm. They

like the excitement of sitting in a circle on the cabin floor. Lead them in the noisiest and most active songs or games. Help them appreciate the storm, but keep away from the conversational topic of fear. Tell them about safety measures. Try to reassure them, though you well may not like this kind of outdoor contest of the elements yourself.

From time to time, upsetting fatal accidents have taken place in camping situations. Loss of young lives could have been avoided in each case with serious training and forethought. At the beginning of the camp year, a discussion of these safety procedures could be one more step towards a happy and safe summer.

—●

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PLAYBOATS

by Kirk Whipper, Director Camp Kandelore

Have you ever noted the sheer joy of campers who abandon the formalities of using watercraft and engage in an uninhibited fun fest in boats or canoes? Often, but not always, it is the older canoe that is assigned to such a purpose. Unfortunately, this is not good practice because it may result in less respect for the canoe as a delicate and sensitive craft. Not too long ago, and more properly, the makeshift raft was a great source of delight but the opportunities for making these wonderful ships of poles, — or sometimes railroad ties, — are rather limited. The alternative is what might most appropriately be called a playboat.

The playboat is not exactly the result of a marine architect's dream. It may best be described as a rather simply designed, inexpensive, easily constructed, readily maintained, sinkable yet floatable boat. To be more of the playboat as a modified sandbox specific, one might describe the design with a somewhat curved bottom along its axis, a seat at either end and a cross bar to help hold it together across the centre. Buckets, paddles or poles are the standard equipment on board. It must, furthermore, be unlikely to reveal sharp metal parts or splintered

edges, but at the same time, a boat which can be upset, filled with water, paddled, or poled. One, two, three or even more occupants make up the crew. Depending on their imagination the sailors can puddle about, race, attack, retreat, explore, loaf or pursue any activity that would seem to be appropriate and within the general climate of the camp.

Of course the activity should take place in a shallow bay with, preferably, a gentle sandy beach for easy landing, launching and removal of playboats from the water.

The design is indeed simple. Such a boat can have a similar blunt ended bow and stern so that it can be manoeuvred forward, backward or sideways at will. Plywood, brass screws, wood glue and some light but durable lumber are the essential materials. The painting and decorating can be a camper job. In fact, for many campers the actual construction of the playboat is a very worthwhile, attractive project.

To attest to the wide application playboats may have, I have watched counsellors at play in them and occasionally a camp senior staff member or even a director. If you are interested in seeing playboats, or photographs of them, or of learning the name of an excellent builder, please contact the writer.

from page 144

everything the boat owner and/or operator should know.

Here are the Provincial Safety Organizations in your province:

Safety Council of Newfoundland,
P.O. Box 5123, St. John's, Nfld.

Nova Scotia Highway Safety Council,
P.O. Box 621, Halifax, N.S.

Provincial Safety Council,
P.O. Box 932, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Province of Quebec Safety League,
5576 Upper Lachine Road,
Montreal 28, Quebec.

Ontario Safety League,
208 King Street West,
Toronto 1, Ontario.

Greater Winnipeg Safety Council,
177 Lombard Avenue,
Winnipeg 2, Manitoba.

Saskatchewan Safety Council,
2149 Albert Street,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

Alberta Safety Council,
10526 Jasper Avenue,
Edmonton, Alta.

British Columbia Safety Council,
1186 Nicola Street,
Vancouver 5, B.C.

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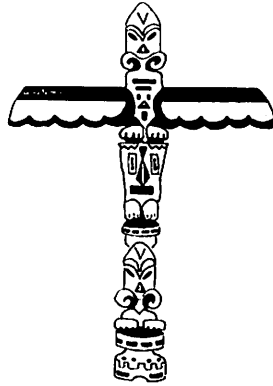
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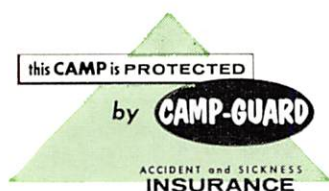
\$315,000.00
paid by
CAMP-GUARD*

Since 1954 campers have been paid over one quarter of a million dollars from this plan. Benefits paid are increasing each year — proof of the need for your CAMP-GUARD plan.

*A choice of plans for all organizational, church and private camps providing broad medical expense protection for each accident and each sickness at low cost group rates for both campers and staff members.

Put CAMP-GUARD on your programme. Display this symbol and let parents know your camp is covered. This symbol of outstanding coverage assures them you take added interest in your camper's welfare, by providing a CAMP-GUARD accident and sickness plan.

Your local insurance agent will help you choose the right plan for your camp; or write our nearest office for full particulars.



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CONTINENTAL CASUALTY COMPANY

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160 Bloor St. East
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924-4692

5 Place Ville Marie
MONTREAL 2, QUEBEC
Victor 9-5303

Suite 660, 1 Thornton Court, EDMONTON, GA. 4-7322
202-209 Notre Dame, WINNIPEG 2, WH. 3-8723
Suite 403, 606 6th Avenue S.W., CALGARY, AM. 3-1937